

MARCH 12, 1869.

ellaneous.

SAINT has on sale

BOOKS

LIFE PRACTICE,

WIMBLEDON RIFLE

EETINGS)

TAIING:-

BEARS, PRESIDENT AND

LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES

ATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU

CUTOR, KEEPER, AND TAB

E. 50 cents each

the waistcoat pocket.

THE

COMMERCIAL

GUIDE

S WILLIAMS, LTD

"CHINA MAIL" Office,

Hongkong.

8vo. WITH APPENDIX.

EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Shipping Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Con-

tract.

II.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

ties with China,

with Great Britain,

the Text of the same,

with the United States,

with France,

with Russia,

Treaty with Russia,

II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Trade with China,

Articles of Import,

Articles of Export,

pecting Trade and Dues,

Text of the same,

on Articles of Import,

on Articles of Export,

III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Commerce with China,

Canton.

Gauhau or Swatow.

Guangchau in Hainan.

May.

Foochow.

Amshui and Taiwan in For-

ming.

Shanghai.

the Yangtze' and Trade in

territory.

Gangchau or Chefoo.

Newchow or Yangtze'.

Hongkong.

Macao.

IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Commerce with Japan,

use with Japan,

between Great Britain and

China for Foreign Commerce.

and Hakodadi.

Coins, Weights and Mea-

sures Compact with Lewchew.

V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Weights, &c., in China.

Currency.

Numerals.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

of Length.

Land Measures.

Divisions of Time.

VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Moneys, Weights, &c.

Money, Weights, &c.

India.

Weights, &c., in India.

States of America.

VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Prices, Exchanges, &c.

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to Exchanges.

son of Weights.

of Weight.

Operations.

Containing Sailing Direc-

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the also giving the meanin-

gs occurring in China and

us; and also a Table of Po-

on the Chinese and Japa-

no Preface says:—"The

VII., for estimating prices,

goods, exchanges, &c. have

on those constantly in use

sign merchants in China

the price of tea in

have been copied from the

tables, by the kind permis-

tor, P. Louroux, Esq. The

same chapter on "Move-

ment," has been prepared

and the Guide by Patrick R.

of the Commercial Bank of

Hongkong, who has had much ex-

changes and movements

of Sailing Directions has

from the "China Pilot"

interruptions, the coasts from

Hakodadi are all described in

Chinese coasts, the Direc-

improved by the insertion

characters for the names of

can be ascertained."

be sent through any of the

ents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(late A. Shattock & Co.)

Office, Jan. 6, 1869.

ma10

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Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE following cases are now stored in
the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Godown at
the expense and risk of the Consignees who
are requested to make immediate delivery.

Ex "China," 20th January 1868.

S. H. M., 1 case Catalogues.

Ex "Rangoon," 2nd January 1868.

Messrs Labhart & 1 case Leather Ware.

Co., Manila, 1 case Books & Staty.

Co., Illoilo, 1 case Books & Staty.

Ex "Amoy," 23rd October 1868.

Messrs Labhart & 1 case Manufd. Goods.

Co., Manila, 2 cases Books and Ma-

nufactured Goods.

Co., 411.

W. MACAULAY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

For Sale.

MISS GARRETT has received Plain and

Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIM-

MINGS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Children's HATS and BON-

NETS, FLOWERS, &c.

Courvoisier's Kid GLOVES.

White French Jean and Safran BOOTS,

Ladies' and Children's Walking BOOTS,

SLIPPERS, &c.

Foot BALLS, Croquet GAMES and

STANDS, Race and other GAMES, DOLLS,

and TOYS of all kind, in great variety.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869. 15ma

Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.

Messrs Labhart &

Co., Manila, 2 cases Books and Ma-

nufactured Goods.

Co., 411.

W. MACAULAY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

THE Firm of Messrs. GREG, LIVINGSTON,

& Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to

ascertain the whereabouts of Don RAPHAEL

YEGOROV, 18 years of age, native of Guatema-

la, in Central America, to impart to

him a matter in which he is concerned.

He is therefore requested to apply to the

above.

Hongkong, February 6, 1869. 5-1-m.

M. R. H. DAVID is authorized to sign

our Firm pro hac vice from this

date.

E. D. SASOON & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1869. 4-pi

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased

on the 30th June last.

MR THOMAS PIM, MR WILLIAM NEILSON

OLMSTED and MR H. SEYMOUR GRAY are

authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong

and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, October 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE the day established myself as a

PURCHASE-ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-

JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm

ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, December 31, 1868. 4-pi

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS CHORLEY is a Partner in

our Firm, which from this date will

be conducted under the Name of BROWN

& Co.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, January 1, 1869. 2-pi

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F.

BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this

Port.

S. L. PHELPS,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CHARLES BUDE

to sign our Firm from this date.

DILEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. O. CLARK retires from our Firm,

and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and

Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners

from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, January 1, 1869. 2-pi

NOTICE.

TO invite inspection of their New

B. STICK for the season, received per

late arrivals, including:

Ladies' Hats, WREATHS, Jet JEW-

ELLERY, &c.

Gentlemen's SCARFS, and colored and

white Kid Gloves.

1, Wyndham Street,

Hongkong, January 2, 1869. 2-pi

S. W. BAKER & Co.

Proprietors.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS,

and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been

enlarged and fitted up in a very superior

style unequalled by any in the Colony, the

Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday,

the 11th January, 1869, to their friends

and the public, and trust with civility,

Good Liquors and the well-known re-

putation of this old-established House,

to merit a share of their patronage. There

are three first class Billiard Tables in a

large airy, and well-lighted room. The

Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, January 9, 1869. 2-pi

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby inti-

mates that he has this day

received the appointment of SUR-

VEYOR to FRENCH LLOYDS

under date of December 22nd,

1868.

ROBT. MCMURDO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

NOTICE.

Children's Trimmed Hats, Boots, Per-

sonalities, Picture Books, Toys, &c.

Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags

fitted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Playing

Cards, and a large assortment of Stationery

and Perfumery Goods.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

Hongkong, December 22, 1868.

For Sale.

PER MAIL, &c.

MISS GARRETT has received Plain and

Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIM-

MINGS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Children's HATS and BON-

NETS, FLOWERS, &c.

Courvoisier's Kid GLOVES.

White French Jean and Safran BOOTS,

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Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.

Messrs Labhart &

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nufactured Goods.

Co., 411.

W. MACAULAY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE,

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. will

sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

ME COURT.
CH 12, 1868.
NA V. SAINT.
LAW AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.
The Court took its seat at 10 o'clock, and delivered its judgment in the case of *Regina v. Saint*, representatives of the parties as also several others in proceedings. His Lordship presided over the court, and the argument was as follows:

The Acting Attorney General, in his speech, said that he had been present at the trial, and that the Libel in respect of the information had been set down by the Defendant, and was set down for argument.

On the Demurrer occupied 10th, 12th, and 13th days.

The gravest nature were of the Attorney General's questions far too many or properly disposed of colony, this little Ultima Thule are neither the books nor papers proper for the decision.

I have from the first entreated, that in loyalty forbearance towards my country should not be raised, that the questions arising from the trial, and which I am induced to consider, involve very great difficulty, partly constitutional, running one into the other, did not sever, and I separate, these considerations, web of intricacy upon which I should have remarkable proceedings, stated ignorance in me if I a fact that for years past we "emigrated," as it is in, where labour is cheap, in the tropics, where laudatively intended Leader of the British Parliament in this Colony, relations under which it might befoolies, under contract to number of years, to count China contracts, I fear, against, not by the migration has been carried out sometimes properly, but the regulations have been simple having been shown Portugal authorized Emigration under somewhat similar regulations have not so far evaded as that the same has become the subject of our own Legis. paper and in our Parliament. Let us only believe, that all this of history.

The cruelties, as some of the Macao coolie migration and horror in the humble and sensitive persons of rank and estimation traffic nothing wrong, or encouraged, or did History repeats itself, not passed away since Buxton stood men of the highest rank the African slave tradeican slavery.

In the East, the Ch. distinguishes between the classes of Europeans. We by the conduct of each son of each individual. I that the due and temper of the governments and people of Portugal, and the pointing ong, or supposed errors in the proceedings in reference to their emigration, in the public benefit. The proposition that directed the alleged libel, albeit.

I hold to be its indisputable with moderation, perturbed duty, the public has criticised the proper and elsewhere along the reference to the whole of migration. There at the time no newspaper to save the Government

has been for some time the proprietor of the China paper published, in this appeared in that news May last, and another edition of the 8th of that both articles disownances:

Curious relating about respecting information taken by the Portion regarding the recent "coolie trade." It is as who have good means of Senior Amaral, who en-representing the coolie interests parliament, has test the thorough ventilation recently commenced plan likely to prejudicial of the pig-dealers? And in the Government has to hush up the whole affairs respect for the representative, humane, and constituency, we venture to doubt of the success of efforts to shield his friends, ready found their way to him, for purposes which it is hard to gratify either the parts to have exposed, but scarcely, outweigh years racy and fraud upon unaided peasants. We wish him for of his attempt and are sorry to add distinguished list of benefits he has earned for Macao.

from our Macao, corroborates you and the other heading of "Supremely fortunate, quite true." I that Viscount de Prado out most positive institute proceedings against the Chief Interpreter, imposed to carry out, but could have had to do so later, had remained in a Cachorro. Deputado can Ministro for the was right that he should standent. These in-

structions came, or at least they arrived here, when Governor Horta was absent. I doubt, of course, whether show gratitude to his friends and constituents. No sooner did he join the Ministry, but he sent counter orders, that is, to suspend the proceedings against the three above-mentioned individuals, and that within a month of his entry into the Ministry; but he confirmed his affidato Marques Pereira in the office of Procurador, and last month brought out orders to put a stop to the proceedings about the Amazone kidnapping affair. Such censurable indifference to right doing should be exposed by all well-conducted organs of public opinion. As a friend of the Massas, I can truly assert that I wish with all my heart, that what the Echo do Povo said or hinted in its last number, when writing about the gunboat building at Tientsin, may be realized. The Chinese are a set of fools for allowing the Quinas Portuguese to continue flying at Macao. It is the easiest thing possible for them to take the place. There are neither forces nor munitions of war here, and as for the officers, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Horta and Commandant Cunha as artillerists, the rest must yet be taught the Tactics Elementar. A smaller force than that which Ward or Burgeoing commanded at Shanghai will take the whole place, forts and all, in less than six hours. Neither England, France, or other nation would interfere; and as for the Massas, they ought to shant a To Dean when such an event takes place.

"With Macao as Chinese territory the Massas will share better in China, and the Portuguese subjects, be much better represented than they are now. Portugal would necessarily have to send out a good man to be their Consul General and Judge to reside at Macao, and the Massas would govern themselves with a Municipal Council, which would no doubt be established at other Chinese ports. Portugal is not sufficiently civilized to be allowed to have a Colony so near an English Colony as Macao is to Hongkong."

Mr Souza, the Proprietor of the Echo do Povo, a weekly newspaper in the Portuguese language in Hongkong, also published an article in that paper on the Coolie Trade.

The articles appear to have given offence to the persons then constituting the Government of Macao. His Excellency the then Governor Ponte e Horta, made no communication to the Government of this Colony on the subject, but he communicated to the Consul, who is merely a commercial agent here, with directions to take the legal steps. That Consul applied to his Attorney, Mr. Caldwell, who consulted Mr. Pollard; they went to the office of the Acting Attorney General, who sent for the Crown Solicitor to his Chambers, and on the 18th of May last, ten days after the date of the 2nd article in the China Mail, and without any opportunity given for apology, or explanation, three several informations were filed ex officio by the then Acting Attorney General Ball against Saint, without authority from and without the knowledge of the Executive. A similar information was filed under like circumstances against Souza, on the 1st July last, for an article in the Echo do Povo.

I have taken the trouble to ascertain from the Crown Office in England that since 1843 three ex officio informations by the Attorney General have been filed, and not one for libel in England.

No such information has ever been filed in this Colony than these four informations, which were filed three on one day and the fourth within less than seven weeks afterwards.

I must remark that the Acting Attorney General was not wanting in energy in the course he took. He meant what was right, but the tendency of filing three informations in one day against one man, for two articles on the same subject, to the same purport, tended unduly to depress the Defendant, and by a sort of mental torture to induce him to make the most object apology whether what he had said was capable of being proved, to his true or not, especially in this Colony where, as I believe, the costs of litigation exceed the like costs elsewhere in the British dominions or in the world. Even success in three such suits may be ruin to a man if he be not rich. Any apology under such circumstances could not have been satisfactory to any party.

These informations were all professionally framed on the precedent which Peltier's case in 1809 furnished. Mr. Hayllar, very aptly remarked that the decision in Peltier's case and that in *Wason v. Walter*, decided in Nov. last, with an interval of over 5 years between them, belonged to two different worlds of thought. The difference well illustrates that admirable elasticity, to which Chief Justice Cockburn has referred, with which the Law of England adapts itself to the varying conditions of society.

Fortunately it is not necessary for me to express an opinion whether Peltier's case is still law. If it be law now, I am surprised that the Attorney General in England is not daily induced to file ex officio informations against this press for attacks, not on Ministers of Foreign States only, but on nearly every Crowned Head in Europe. But if the English Government can say to all complainants, "Police's case is no longer law," no presumption, that, and that only, is a sufficient explanation why there has not been one ex officio information for libel in England since 1843.

Mr. Saint, either not having had an opportunity to explain or decline to explain on such compilation, appeared on the 20th of May last to all three informations. He was served with rules to plead, and therefore obtained a rule nisi for a month's time to plead, and for leave to denounce and plead a justification, or as he should be advised. The rule was opposed by Mr. Pollard (the Acting Attorney General not appearing) on the 5th of June, and Mr. Pollard insisted that it was the universal practice not to allow a justification to be pleaded to what he called a public libel, which he said this was, and that unless the prosecutor chose to go into proof of the falsehood of the libel, and not otherwise, the Defendant could not give proof of its truth. The Court was overwhelmed with a number of cases chiefly cited from before Elizabeth towards time preceding Lord Campbell's Act of 1843. I confess I was astounded at the law thus propounded; and the able and marvelously ingenious arguments against the Defendant only strengthened my astonishment.

I adjured the argument to ascertain whether Mr. Pollard had the sanction of the Acting Attorney General in his official responsibility for the doctrine he propounded.

On the 10th of June, that officer appeared

ed, and said that there had been a mistake, and he admitted in the most explicit terms that the Defendant had the right to plead a justification, and he stated that the terms of the rule had been agreed on. Under the rule the Defendant had one month's further time to plead, and he was at liberty to justify under Lord Campbell's Act. The plea was by arrangement to apply to all three informations.

And here I must take occasion to express my entire dissent from Mr. Pollard's proposition, and my dissent to what I at the time designated the constitutional exposition of the law as to Defendant's right to plead a justification, by the Acting Attorney General Ball.

Beyond question my public conduct has been as severely, as venomously, of course I think unjustly, criticized by the press repeatedly, and I may add by this Defendant, as that of any public man anywhere; but I will not allow Mr. Pollard's proposition to pass for law without remark. If a man be libelled in his private character it cannot be for the public good, and it is not protected; but it is different as to what Mr. Pollard called this, a public libel. When a public man is libelled in respect of his public conduct it may be justified, for to expose misconduct in public offices is for the public good. "It is true, and happy is it that in it is that every man has a right to discuss matters of public interest. A Clergyman with his flock, an Admiral with his fleet, a General with his army, and a Judge with his jury, we are all of us, the subjects of public discussion." This is what Brainwell said in *Kelly v. Sherlock*, 1 L. R. Q. B. 689, as Cockburn, C. J., at p. 701 affirmed.

"With the most perfect propriety" The language of Mr. Baron Brainwell is more pointed, but in sense it is only repetition of the language of Mr. Justice Coleridge in *Gathercole v. Metcalf*, 15 M. & W. 332, who said, "I think it quite right that all manner of persons should govern themselves with a Municipal Council, which would no doubt be established, at other Chinese ports. Portugal is not sufficiently civilized to be allowed to have a Colony so near an English Colony as Macao is to Hongkong."

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I believe that the communication to the Court by the Acting Attorney General in that letter of the course which he stated the Executive had decided to adopt, was entirely without precedent. The Executive in England never made such a communication to the Court of Queen's Bench. If not done in England, how much more ought such a course to be abstained from here, before this Court, weak as it is with one Judge only, considering the undue influence on his judgment which such a communication, that the case ought to go to a Jury, tends to produce. The indelicacy of the communication by the Attorney General to the Court in reading a letter to his own Attorney in the manner, as the medium of information, was a disorder to the Bench, though doubtless no such disorder was intended. With reference to the statements which the Attorney General made in that letter, as he had not been present he could write only from information given to him, and as to which I think he has been misinformed, particularly when he treated as a favour to him, that the Defendant had been allowed to plead a Plea of Justification, whereas the Acting Attorney General had expressly admitted it to be the Defendant's right so to plead. And as to costs, they on more than one occasion were admitted on both sides to me to necessary follow the event by force of Ordinance No. 4 of 1857. How with Lord Mansfield's dictum (Sir W. Blac. 514) before him he could as in that letter said he should do, and as he did, give a *loua standi* to the counsel of any private prosecutor of a complaint I am at loss to conceive. On declining to hear him otherwise read the letter he appeared *pro forma* and only *pro forma* in the prosecution.

I feel that the reading this letter in Court was unconstitutional and that it has greatly increased my difficulties. It is the expression of the views of the Attorney General in *Gathercole v. Metcalf*, 15 M. & W. 332, who said, "I think it quite right that all manner of persons who are responsible to the public service, conduct of Officers, conduct of Ministers, conduct of Judges, the proceedings of all persons who are responsible to the public service, and that all *bona fide* and honest remarks upon such persons and their conduct may be made with perfect freedom, and without being questioned so nicely either for truth or justice." This is what I think of England as explained by living Judges. *Wason v. Walter*, decided on the 25th of last November, brings it down no less emphatically to the present time. It is certainly not less the law in this Colony, where there is not and cannot possibly be a representative Assembly, and where the press is the only organ of independent thought. I am at a loss to reconcile the theory of the Attorney General, Mr. Paineceote, in the letter to which I shall refer, that the truth cannot be pleaded as a justification to an ex officio information consistently with the enactments in Lord Campbell's Act, or with the language of these eminent Judge. Subsequently the Acting Attorney General proceeded to proceed on the information in reference to the alleged libel on Senior Amaral, leaving the two other informations still hanging over the Defendant.

Notwithstanding what I understand the Attorney General to say in Court on the 10th of February, no *nolle prosequi* has been entered as to these two informations. A memorandum signed by the Attorney on each side is now before me, shewing the steps taken by the Crown and by the Defendant on this information. The proceedings, dragging their slow length along, have been so numerous that I cannot well trace them without this Memorandum. I will therefore refer to it. After ineffectual communications between the Attorneys the two pleas of not guilty and of justification, in the form in which they now stand, with two lines struck out by agreement, for judgment before me, were filed on the 10th July. A summons taken out under the C. L. P. Act to strike out or amend the 2nd plea was on the 24th July last argued in Chambers, and was dismissed by me. That does not apply to Criminal procedure.

On the 4th of August the Acting Attorney General applied for leave to examine H. E. Senior Amaral, the Governor of Macao, who was about to leave for Europe, to which the Defendant, in the expressed hope, I understand, on the understanding that it would expedite the trial, consented. On that occasion the Acting Attorney General said the case had taken such a turn that he would withdraw it; after a pause he added he should consult the Portuguese Consul, — a strange procedure as to the Queen's own suit.

Unfortunately for all parties in this case second thoughts, not the best, induced the continuance of these proceedings. During the earlier stages the Acting Attorney General expressed himself as impatient to have a trial, and the Defendant appeared equally ready. And here I must complain that notwithstanding the emphatic declaration by the Attorney General in reference to his intention to defend the Royal Prerogative personally, as I think it was his duty and my right, for my aid in this extraordinary argument that he should do, it was not until he had committed a murder. In my opinion the libel before me imputes no such offence. Again he shewed when he considered the plea to be bad for want of particularity, but then particularity is relative and must be more or less precise according to the nature of the transactions charged. It would be absurd in the absence of the libelled person to try whether for instance he had committed a murder. 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Portfolio.

MEMORIES AND ASPIRATIONS.

They are all gone into a world of light,
And I alone sit lingering here.
That very memory is fair and bright,
And my sad thoughts doth clear.

It glows and glitters in my cloudy breast,
Like stars upon some gloomy grove;
Or those faint beams, in which the hill is drear,
After the sun's remove.

I walk in an air of glory,
Whose light doth trample on my way;
My days, which, at the best, are dull and heavy,
Have glimmerings and decays.

O holy hope and high-humility,
High as the heavens above!
These are your walks, and you have shod them
me.

To kindle my cold love.

Dear, beautiful Death! the jewel of the just;
Shining nowhere but in the dark;
What mysteries lie beyond the dust,
Could man look out that mark!

He that had bound some fledged bird's nest,
That may pass through the Bankruptcy Court shall be ex facto suspended, and unless he can plead extenuating circumstances to the satisfaction of his superiors, dismissed; while pecuniary embarrassment shall be itself a reason for refusing promotion, increased pay, or any other service advantage. To the order as an order essential to the tone of a great service we have of course no objection whatever to offer. A man in difficulties is no doubt surely a worse public servant than a man out of them, while a civil servant who passes through the Court, except as a shareholder in a broken company, or from other exceptional cause, can hardly be said to uphold the useful dignity of the department to which he belongs. Moreover, as the "Board of Stamps and Taxes" observed, with due official gravity, "an efficient performance of his official duty is not to be expected from any person involved in pecuniary difficulties, at the time and thoughts of such a person, instead of being engaged in his official business, must necessarily be occupied in constant efforts to meet the exigencies of the day; and further, it is highly inexpedient that any officer in such circumstances should be placed in a position of trust."

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The incarnation of Christ was for a purpose which God only could accomplish, and God himself could accomplish in no other way; it was, for the execution of a plan, which Divine wisdom could alone contrive.

Divine love and Almighty power could alone effect it; it was to rescue those from endless misery whom Divine justice (which because it is mere and very just, must be inexorable) demanded for its victims.

This could only be effected by the total subversion of all the laws of nature.

God who in one person exacts the punishment in another, Himself sustains it; and thus makes His own mercy pay the satisfaction to His own Justice. To believe, therefore, that Jesus is the Son of God, is to believe that He is God himself incarnate.

This is the faith "that overcometh the world." —Bishop Horsey.

We see how far we are from the perfect righteousness of the law; the little fruit we have in holiness, is God, known, contrasted and unbound; we put no confidence at all in it; we challenge nothing in the world for it; we dare not call God to the reckoning, as if we had him in our debt books; our continual sin to Him is, and must be, to bear with our infirmities to pardon our offences. —Hooper.

SEIN I have such a Guide and Defender, there is no difficulty, or peril, or fear of death, that I will make account of. For what harm can death do to him that hath God, the author of all life, with him? Or what can the tyranny of man do, where God is the Defender.

Whatever the dangers are, and how horrible seem they, seem Christ being with us, we need not to fear.

The Heavenly Shepherd seeth all the doings of God's enemies out of heaven, and mocketh them to scorn; for they shall never do as much as they would against Christ and His people, but as much as God will suffer them. "Lay, then, thy care upon the Lord, and trust in Him, and He shall help thee." —Bishop Hooper.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.—If we consider how much of our lives is taken up by the needs of nature: how many years are wholly spent before we come to any state of reason: how many years more, before that reason is used to us for great purposes:

how imperfect our discourse is made by our evil education, false principles, ill company, bad examples, and want of experience: how many parts of our wisest and best years are spent in eating and sleeping, in necessary worldly civilities and unnecessary vanities, in learning arts and sciences, languages or trades: that little portion of hours that is left for the practices of piety and religious walking with God is so short and trifling, that were not the goodness of God infinitely great, it might seem unreasonable or impossible for us to expect from him eternal joys in heaven, even after the well-spending those few minutes which are left for God and God's service, after we have served ourselves and our own occasions.

And yet it is considerable, that the fruit which cometh from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; and although we scatter much, yet we gather but little profit: but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life, the return is great and profitable; and what we sow in the minutes and spare portions of a few years, grows up to crowns and sceptres in a happy and a glorious sternity.

—Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

BANKRUPT CIVIL SERVANTS.

(*Spectator*)

MR. WARD HUNT, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, thinks that the better the security a borrower has to offer, the higher the interest he will have to pay. At least, if he does not think so, we should like to know how he justifies the economic arguments in the Treasury Minute of 30th November upon bankrupt civilians. "My Lords," enthused by sentiments of unimpeachable kindness and propriety, desire, as they say, to protect the public service and the gentlemen in it, by restraining young men from resorting to money-lenders who take discounts of 60 per cent, and in whose hands they become "miserable dependants." Consequently, they have resolved that any officer in civil employ who may pass through the Bankruptcy Court shall be ex facto suspended, and unless he can plead extenuating circumstances to the satisfaction of his superiors, dismissed; while pecuniary embarrassment shall be itself a reason for refusing promotion, increased pay, or any other service advantage. To the order as an order essential to the tone of a great service we have of course no objection whatever to offer. A man in difficulties is no doubt surely a worse public servant than a man out of them, while a civil servant who passes through the Court, except as a shareholder in a broken company, or from other exceptional cause, can hardly be said to uphold the useful dignity of the department to which he belongs. Moreover, as the "Board of Stamps and Taxes" observed, with due official gravity, "an efficient performance of his official duty is not to be expected from any person involved in pecuniary difficulties, at the time and thoughts of such a person, instead of being engaged in his official business, must necessarily be occupied in constant efforts to meet the exigencies of the day; and further, it is highly inexpedient that any officer in such circumstances should be placed in a position of trust."

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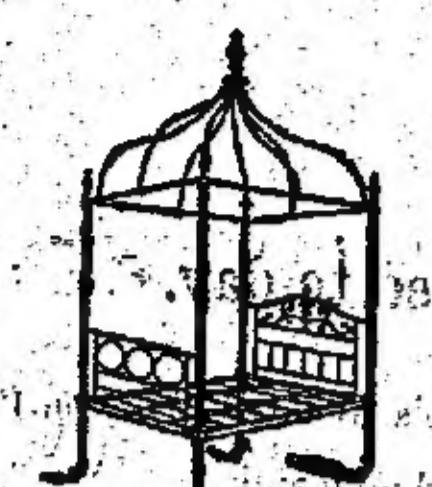
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